

# COMPARISON OF LONG VALLEY TOPSAR DATA WITH KINEMATIC GPS SURVEY MEASUREMENTS

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The JPL/NASA TOPSAR instrument is a C-band airborne interferometric synthetic aperture radar (SAR) that is designed for making topographic maps of the earth's surface. After processing the radar data the topographic maps generated are in the form of digital elevation models (DEMs) which are typically 6x30 km or 12x40km with a vertical resolution of 2m and a horizontal sampling of 5-10m. The accuracy of this technique has previously been validated by comparing TOPSAR DEMs with DEMs derived from stereo photogrammetry and with GPS surveyed positions for a limited number of corner reflectors in the scene. Such comparisons are limited to areas where high resolution DEMs already exist or surveyed corner reflectors are present. Deploying corner reflectors can be costly because of their size and shape, and logistically prohibitive because of restricted access to the area to be imaged. This can limit the number of control points that can be set up to a few points compared to the large number of topographic points in the scene. An alternative to using photogrammetric DEMs and corner reflector deployment is to use kinematic GPS surveys of topography. GPS positions are insensitive to surface slope and can be used to sample hundreds of control points of features that are easily identifiable in the radar image. In the results reported here, a TOPSAR DEM from Long Valley, California, is compared with elevations from kinematic GPS surveys of roads in the image. The results agree well with previous estimates of the accuracy of TOPSAR and demonstrate the utility of using kinematic GPS surveys as a ground truth tool for remotely sensed topography in areas without other ground control.

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